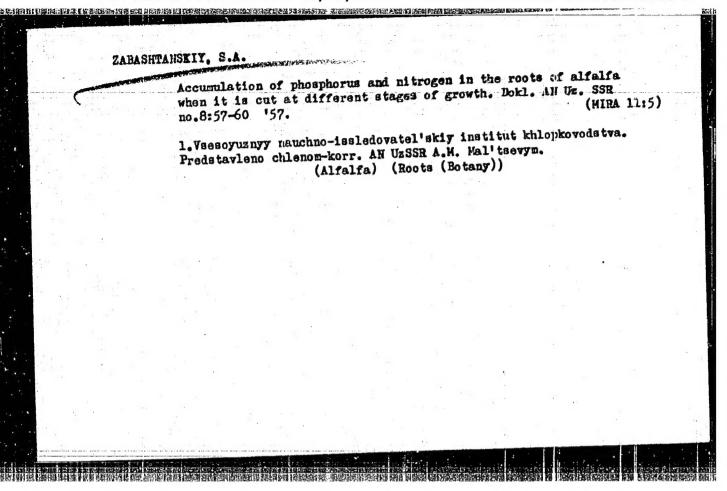
OMARY USSE Cultivated Plants. Fodder Grasses and Roots.  ES. SCOM. : EZhBiol., Fo. 1, 1959, Fo.1704  OTHOR : Zebantunskiv, S.A.  OTHOR : Zebantunskiv, S.A.  OTHOR : Zebantunskiv, S.A.  OTHOR : Zebantunskiv, S.A.  OTHOR : Morego of Mirrygo and Phosphorus in Laboric Teals  Furing Various Phases of Mosting.  RIG, FIS. : Unb. SIR. Funiar Alad. doktoblari, Polic.  ET USSE, 1957, Mo.8, 77-60  SCINCT: At the Control Institute, the greatest commutation of root mix with the highest h and r contexts was abstance of root mix with the highest h and r contexts was abstance of root mix with the highest h and recommended in the building phase (167. Sky/hecture of U and 12. Pky/hecture of 195)  built the sallest h and r contents are ontained in the building phase (90.3ky/hecture of H and 21. Tky/hecture of Poly). The dichect incomm need crop with a single irolyction was obveined under goving it at the beginning of blooming (494.4 convers/mostere of seed as a votal	A STORY OF THE STATE OF THE	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	用指定数据式模型的 间接性用的变形形式 使的变形态 使的态度的现在分词 使使用使用的现在分词
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AS Uzbek SIM  Storage of Mitrigen and Phosphorus in Luterno Red 8  Puring Various Phases of Moding.  AI Uzbish 1047 No.8 57-60  STRACT this Control Scientian Station of the Alf-Union Cotton Scientific inserval Institute, the grashest occumulation of root only with the highest h and r contents was ob- tained under moving of the Interne in the mass blooming phase (167.5kg/hecture of Head 42.4kg/hecture of P. 9-) buils the wallest W and P contents was ontained in the prodding phase [90.3kg/hecture of Head 21.7kg/hocts- re of P.9-). The highest income seed crop with a single in igstion was observed under govern itset the beginning of blooming (494.4 convers/mosters of seed or a total		es, JCCM.	: LZhōiol., Fo. 1, 1959, Eo.1704
Floring Various Phases of Mouding.  RIG. FUR. 1 Unb. SUR. Funder Abad. doktodlard, Polic.  All Unb. F. 1957, Mo. 8. 67-60  Gether: A control belowing states of the All-Union Cotton Scientific insecred. Institute, the grastest communistion of root only with the highest h and r contexts was ob- tained under moving of the linearms in the main blooming phase (167.5kg/hectore of H and 42.4kg/hectore of P. 9.) butle the statisst H and P contents was obtained. In the budding phase [90.3kg/hectore of H and 21.7kg/hectore re of F. G.). The highest income need crop with a single imigation was obtained under govern it at the beginning of blooming (494.4 convers/meeters of seed as a total		The second second second	
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			inigation was observed under worth; it at the degirales!
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ZABASHTANSKIY, Stanislav Antonovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; NIYAZOVA, R., red.

[Triumphal step of the Bukhara youth; practices of Nasreddin Pulatov's Brigate on the "Uzbekistan" Collective Farm in Vabkent District, Bukhara Province] Pobednaia postup' bukharskoi molodezhi; opyt Nasreddina Pulatova iz kolkhoza "Uzbekistan" Vabkentskogo raiona Bukharskoi oblasti. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo UzSSR, 1963. 34 P. (MIRA 17:9)

AKHUNOVA, Tursunoy, Groy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; ZABASHTANSKIY, Stanislav Antonovich; MARTYNOV, Aleksey Nikiforovich; STEPANOV, M.A., Dauchn. red.; TOCHILINA, L.V., red.

[Technology of cotton growing and harvesting] Tekhnologiia vozdelyvaniia i uborki khlopchatnika. Moskva, Vysshais. shkola, 1964. 117 p. (MIRA 17:9)

事理。"最后的主要执行,就被进入政策,是在主动的运动等,这种对于自己的对抗,这种对于一种的对抗,是一种的对抗,是一种的对抗,而是一种的对抗,而且一种的对抗,而且

1. Kolkhoz imeni Kirova Yangiyul'skogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya (for Akhunova)

RUMANIA

ZABAVA, I., Eng. Candidate in Sciences (Candidat in Stiinte), of the "N. Balcescu" Agronomic Institute (Institutel Agronomic "N. Balcescu"), Bucharest.

" 'Batat', a Valuable Fodder Plant."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medecina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 7, Jul 63, pp 22-26.

Abstract: "Batat", or sweet potato -- Ipomoea batatas-Convolvulus batatas -- is a fodder plant of high productivity newly introduced in Rumania since 1954 from the Peoples' Republic of China. The varieties introduced were the "Victoria 100" and the "166". Their botanical characteristics, productivity and nutritional value are described, and the chemical composition of the roots is given. Includes 5 tables.

1/1

#### RUMANIA

ZABAVA, I. Dr. Eng. of the Agronomic Institute (Institutul Agronomic), Bucharest.

"Some Problems Concerning Feed Digestibility."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinars, Vol 16, No 4, Apr 66, pp 33-37.

Abstract: The author compares digestibility data calculated according to the method of Leroy with the classic values according to 0. Kellner. On the basis of calculations for 40 animal fodders, he concludes that the Leroy values show wide deviations from the actual digestibility values and are not suited for practical use in evaluating fodders.

Includes 2 tables.

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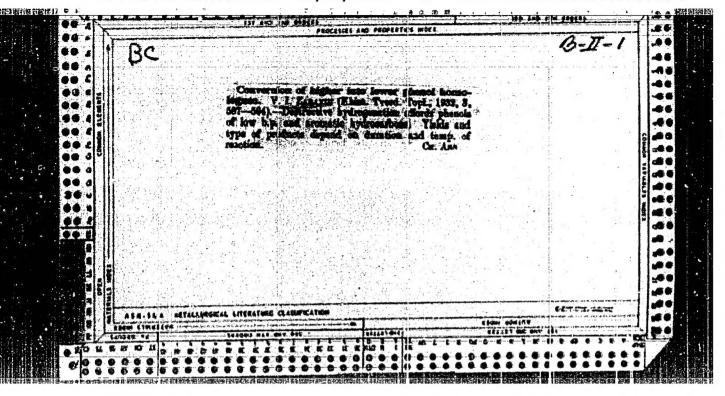
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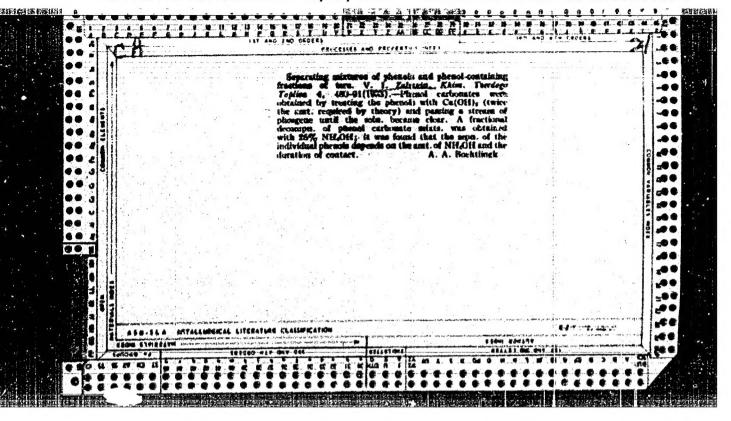
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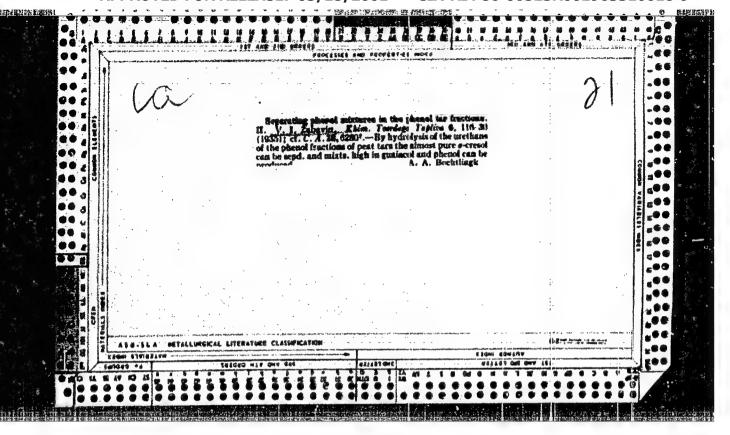
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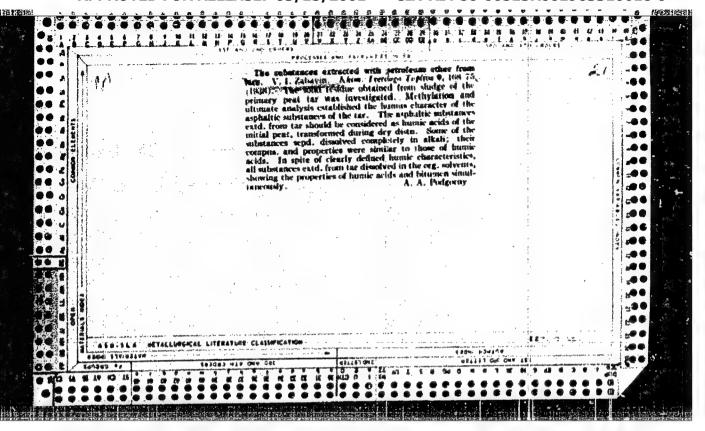
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ACC NR: AP5025772 SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/65/000/01C/0071/0078	min i Mari
AUTHOR: Obsturov, G. M.; Zabavin, A. K.	
ORG: none	
TITLE: Determination of summary dose absorption in internal irradiation 16	
SOURCE: Gigiyena i saniteriya, no. 10, 1965, 71-78	
TOPIC TACS: gamma radiation, radiation drug, radiation affineta- isotope, radiation dosimetry, radiation biologic effect	
ABSTRACT: In continuation of earlier work, the author presents three formulas for calculating the total dose absorbed by critical organs in internal irradiation, shows examples of the calculations, and compares	
their advantages and drawbacks. These methods are based on measuring concentrations of radioactive serosols and the extent of their penetrs	
tion, the activity of body eliminations, and the radioactivity of the human body. The first formula is based on 2 principles: the change i the amount of radioactive nuclei in the critical organ is equal to the	in
penetration minus their elimination, proportional to N, and, the potent of the dose in the critical organ is proportional to its activity. The	CV
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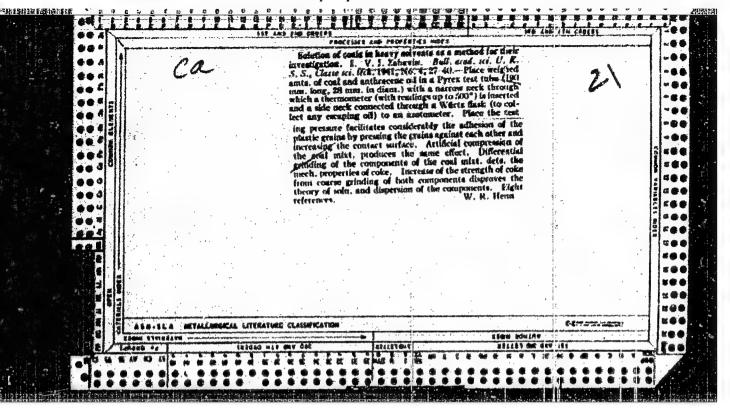
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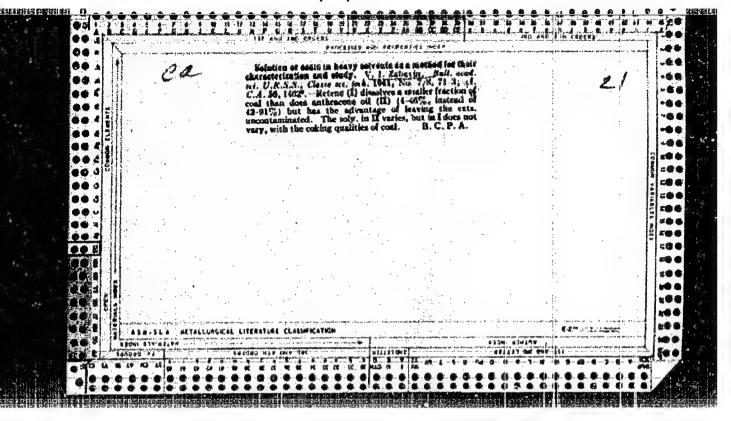


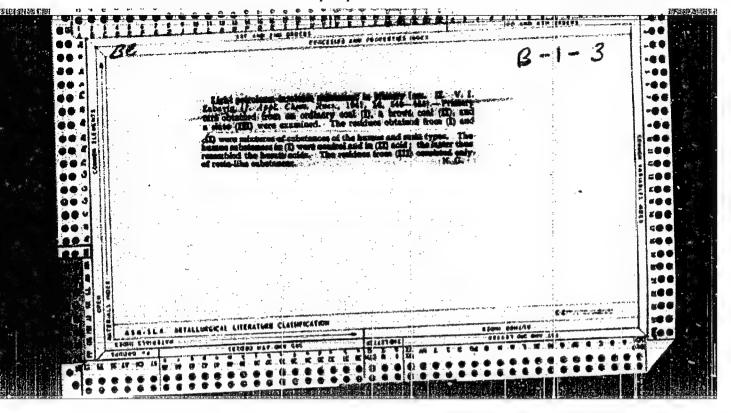


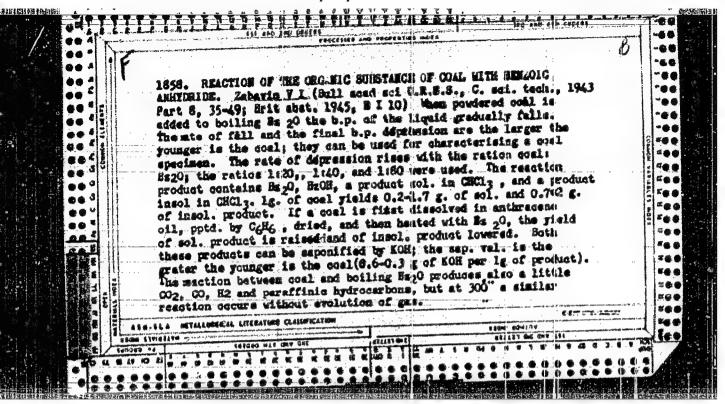


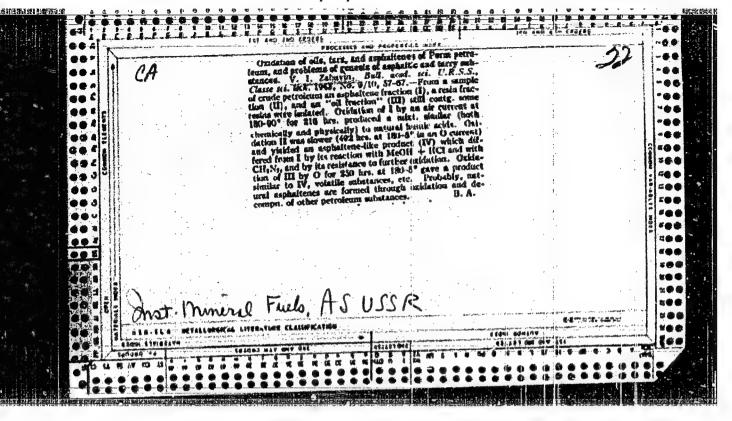


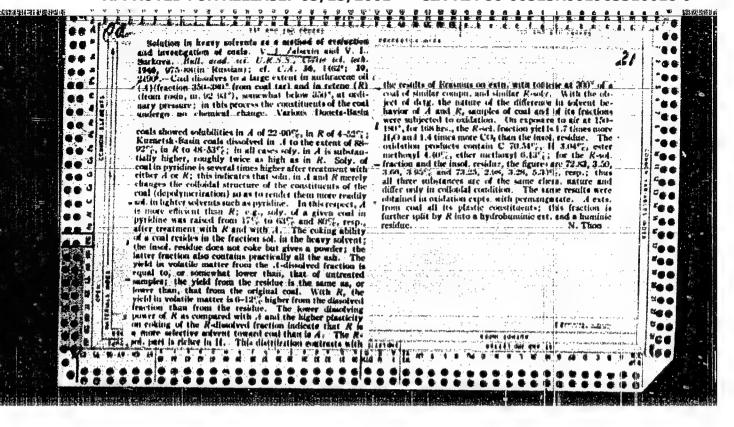


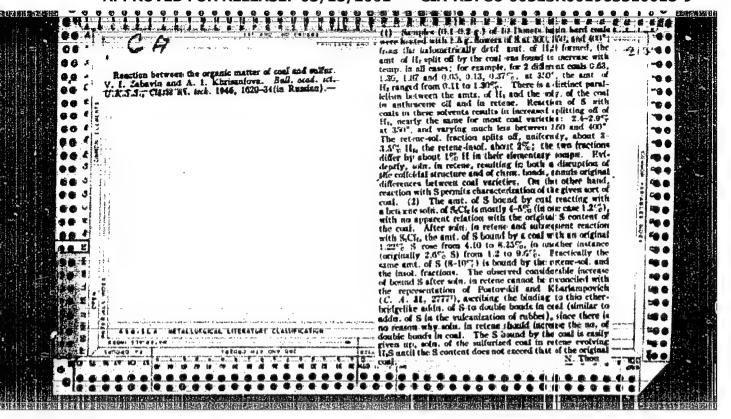


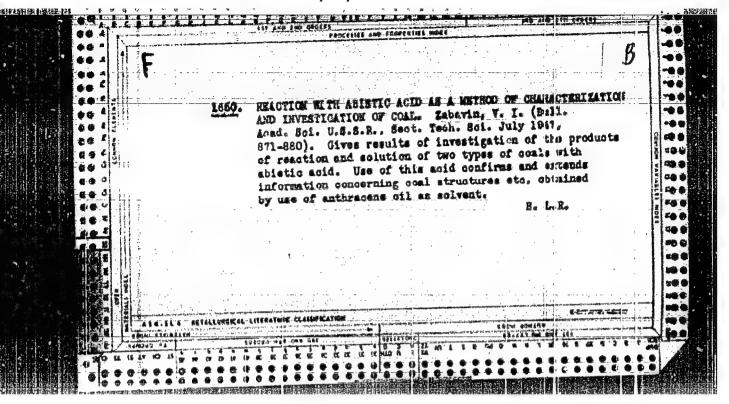


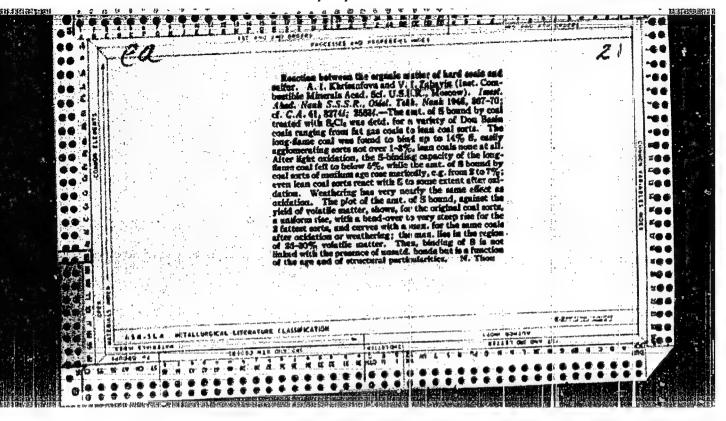


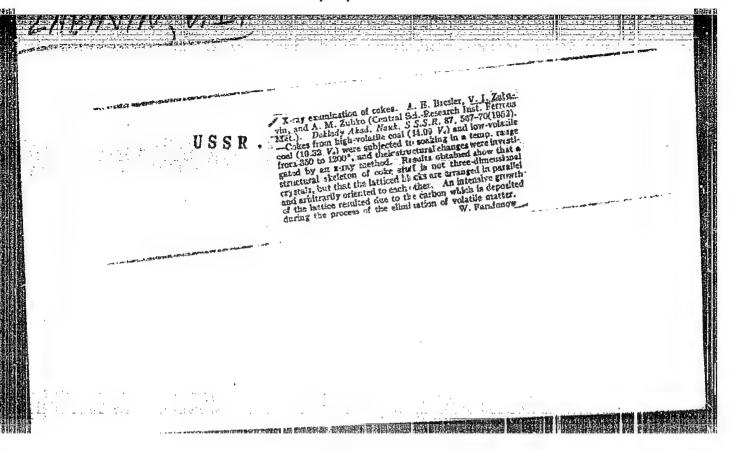












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ZABAVIN, V. I.

Fuels

Dissertation: "Characteristics of the Chemical Nature, Composition, and Structure of Organic Substances of Coal." Dr Tech Sci. Inst of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR, 30 Mar 1954 (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 17 March 1954)

\_\_\_SO: \_SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

**I-12** 

# ZABAVIN, V.I.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their

Application. Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12838

Author : Zabavin V.I., Gordiyenko N.P., Kleymenova L.A.,

Russianova N.D., Surkova V.L., Sharypkina M.Ya.

Title : On Chemical Composition of Coal and Its Change on

Oxidation

Orig Pub : Khimiya, i tekhnol. topliva, 1956, No 5, 23-31

Abstract: Presented are the results of exhaustive "hot" extraction—
(in which the sample is heated by solvent vapor) of chal—
of different grades from the new deposits of the Kuznetsk—
coal fields, unoxidized and of different degree of disin—
tegration, with alcohol-benzene and with 5% solutions of
KOH in alcohol-benzene removes from coal of grade D and
G2 3-12% of extract, ~ 1% from coal of grade Zh, and >

0.5% from coal of grades K-TS. Yield of extract from

oxidized ocal of grades G<sub>1</sub> and Zh<sub>2</sub> is higher than from

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. 206 -

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of solid mineral fuels

I-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12838

the non-oxidized, reaching in the case of strongly oxidized coal 5-6%. Oxidation of coal of other grades does not increase the yields of extract. Yield of aqueous, alkaline alcohol-benzene extract exceeds by several times that of alcohol-benzene extract, while the yield of aqueous alkaline alcohol-pyridine extracti is still higher. Content of acid substances in the extracts increases with increase in the degree of oxidation of the coal. It is appropriate to utilize the methed of extraction for an evaluation of the extent of oxidation and in the study of the mechanism of coal oxidation.

Card 2/2

### ZABAVINA Valence

New methods for determining the degree of oxidation and reduction of coals and the quality of coal on the basis of an oxidized sample. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.6:172-182

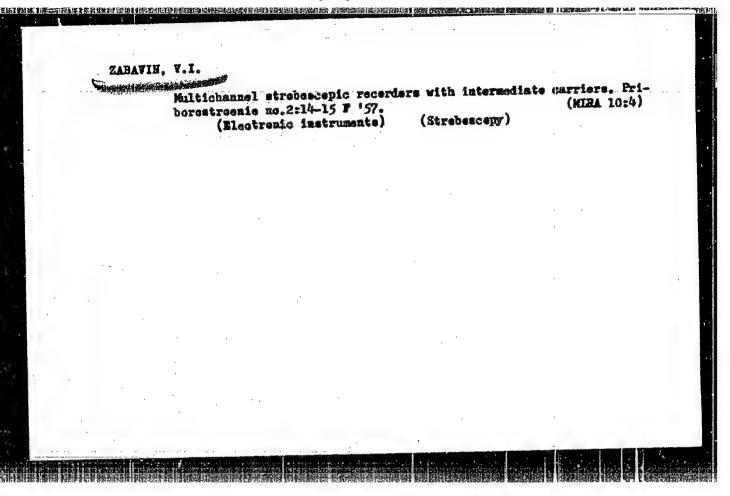
\*56. (MERA 10:2)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR. (Coal--Analysis)

ZABAVIN, V.I.

Multi-conduit stroboscopic automatic recorder. Priborostroenie (MLRA 9:10)
no.9:28-29 8 '56.

(Electronic instruments)



AUTHORS: Zabavin, V.I. and Kleymenova, L. A. (Moscow). 21-8-9/34 ZABAUIN, U.T. Thermohydrolytic splitting of the basic organic mass of hard coal. (Termo-gidroliticheskoye rasshchepleniye TITLE: osnovnoy organicheskoy massy kamennykh ugley). PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.8, pp. 72-77 (U.S.S.R.) ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper (13) one of the authors expressed the view that the main organic mass of hard coal may have a structure which is characteristic of the high molecular substances of the polymerhomologic type, i.e. it consists of particles of similar chemical composition built up on the same principle and differing from each other solely by the physical properties. It follows that the residue from the alkali extraction must have a composition similar to that of the dissolving coal particles, i.e. it must consist of substances of acidic and neutral character of an equal or similar nature. The here described experiments were based on earlier observations of one of the authors (14,15) that after dissolution of hard coal at 350 C in anthracene oil, retene and colophony oil and separating from the solution by Card 1/2 means of benzole or petroleum ether, the solubility of the coal substance in the benzone, pyridine and phenol increases

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Thermohydrolytic splitting of the basic organic mass of hard coal. (Cont.)

to several times the original value. Particularly, the solubility of the grade A and C coals in pyridine increases from 15-26% to 65-80%. On the basis of the described experimental results a method was developed of thermo-hydrolytic splitting of the main organic mass of hard coals under soft conditions. The method consists in successive heating of the coal and its residues with an a-naphthol at 280 C and with a 5% solution of potassium hydrate in a mixture of alcohol and pyridine at about 90 C and separation from the solution of substances of an acidic and neutral character. By using this method it is possible to bring into solution and to split into chemical components up to 80% of the organic mass of the hard coals A, PA and NX by treating them four to six times. The main mass of the investigated coal splits as follows: Grade A coal decomposes solely in substances of an acidic nature; coal of the Grade [-Aadecomposes into substances which are acidic and neutral in equal quantitative ratio; coal of the Grade []) decomposes into a substance which is purely neutral in its nature. There are 4 tables, 1 figure and 17 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1957. AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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AUTHOR:

ABAVIN, VI

ZABAVIN, V. I.

。 1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,1985年,19

ルメト-5-11/13

TITLE:

Forming Schemes of Impulses from Sinusoidal Voltage with a Downwari-Transformed Feed Voltage. (Skhemy formirovaniya impuliatov iz

sinusoidal' nogo napryazheniya s ponizhennym napryasheniyem pitaniya,

Russian)

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol 12, Nr 5, pp 73-77 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

Schemata are investigated which offer a number of advantages compeled to those with multivibrators and trigger systems. The schemata mentioned here have been worked in form of three varieties: with electron tubes, as a combination of electron tubes with semiconductor triodes, and with semiconductor triodes. It is shown that in order to form impulses from a sinusoidal voltage by using condenser discharge systems by means of an electron tube and by using a positive back-feed, it is necessary to oreate certain conditions in order to prevent parasitical excitation. Such conditions are wasranted by the application of a reduced feed voltage of the discharge tube anodes and by the selection of a sufficiently great time constant of the condenser charge. (With 5 Illustrations). Not given

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Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9 Zabavin, V. I., and Nemtsova, V. G. 24-1-14/26 ZABAVIN, Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal AUTHORS: from the yield of water and of CO2 during heating. (Opredeleniye stepeni okislennosti kamennykh ugley TITLE: po vykhodu vody i uglekisloty pri nagrevanii ugley). PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, No.1, pp. 107-112 (USSR). ABSTRACT: A method expressing correctly the degree of oxidation of hard coal must express the change taking place during oxidation in the entire organic mass of the coal. This requirement is met by methods based on determining the content in oxided hard coal of oxygen containing functional groups; these methods include the new method described in this paper. The method was developed on the basis of the conception of the primary oxidation of the coal, namely, transformation of the furdamental organic mass of the coal into humic acid and as the organic mass of the coal its full transformation into limit of oxidation of coal its full transformation into such acid was considered. This assumption of the primary oxidation of coal permits comparison with the limit oxidation of lower stages of oxidation and to express the degree of oxidation by means of a relative Card 1/4

24-1-14/26

Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the yield of water and of CO2 during heating.

number. For developing the practical part of the method, the thermal instability of humic acids was applied.

G. Stadnikoff et alii (Ref.8) have shown that humic acid separated from Ukrainian brown coal decomposed during heating, emitting water and CO2, owing to breaking up of hydroxyl and carboxyl groups; heating of the acids to 300-350°C resulted in almost complete destruction of the carboxyl groups. Therefore, it could be assumed that the humic acids form during oxidation of hard coal could also be decomposed during the heating of the coal to 300-350°C, accompanied by the formation of water and CO2. The remaining coal substance, which did not yet become transformed into humic acid, will decompose in a similar manner due to the fact that functional groups form in it. On the whole, the separation of water and of CO2 from the coal will be the more pronounced the more intensive the oxidation of the coal. The greatest yield is obtained during full initial transformation of the organic mass into humic acids. If this assumption the organic mass into humic acids. If this assumption

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Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the

yield of water and of CO2 during heating. of water and of CO2 forming on heating of oxided coal to 300-350°C permits expressing the degree of oxidation of the coal. The experiments described in this paper confirm these assumptions; they yield results which

express satisfactorily the legree of oxidation of the coal and enable development of a simple and rapid method of determining the degree of oxidation. By means of the described method, the yield of the water and of CO2 measured, from which the yield of these products from the non-oxided coal is deducted and the difference is related to the respective yield values from humic A method was developed for determining the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the quantity of water and CO<sub>2</sub> produced by the coal on heating to 350°C.

As a measure of the degree of oxidation of the coal, the ratio of the produced water and CO2 to the quantities produced under equal conditions from coal exided in humic acid (and considered as being the limit of the primary oxidation of coal) is applied; the degree of oxidation being expressed in percent. This method produced results which express more accurately the degree

Card 3/4

Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the yield of water and of CO<sub>2</sub> during heating.

of oxidation of the coal than other chemical methods. From the experimental point of view, the main feature of the method is its simplicity and ease and speed of execution.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 9 references - 8 Russian, 1 German.

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

119-3-12/14 Zabavin, V. I. AUTHOR: Tensometric Device With Phase Impulse Modulation (Tenzometricheskaya ustanovka s fazoimpul'snoy modulyatsiyer) TITLE: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 29-30 (USSR). PERIODICAL: Daniel Van Branch Weg of State State The newly developed device the basic diagram of connections of which is given is designed as a Wheatstone bridge with a tenso= meter in one diagonal serving as transmitter. A sinusoidal phase ABSTRACT: modulated voltage is used as imput. This is new as compared to other similar devices since up to now only amplitude modulated voltages have been used. The pecularity of the phase modulated voltage consists in the fact that it is due to the addition of two voltage vectors shifted against each other by 900. The amplifier contains the valves RV 12 P 2000 and has an amplification factor of approximately looo. The smallest voltage amplitude, which can be transmissed by the potentiometer is 3 mV. The amplifier measures 50 x 50 x loo mm. Since no special constancy is required from the amplifier it may be constructed also with crystal triodes. card 1/2

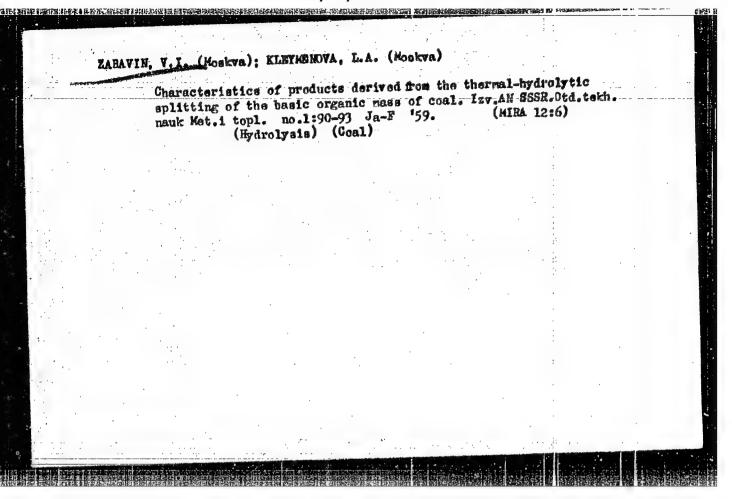
Tensometric Device With Phase Impulse Modulation

There is 1 figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Tensometric device--Development 2. Phase modulation ---Applications

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ZABAV	, V, V.I.	174				
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CL 1. 10319-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/9356/65/000/008/0039/0046 ACC NR: AP5021827 AUTHORS: Kirpichnikov, Ye. (Engineer); Zabava, V. (Correspondent of the journal) ORG: Luningrad Regional Combine "Lenvodstroy" (Leningradskiy oblastnoy trest "Lenvod:stroy") TITLE: Hews in land reclamation technology SOURCE: Tekhnika v sel'skom khozyaystve, no. 8, 1965, 39-46 TOPIC TAGS: land reclamation, construction machinery, drainage system, agriculture/ E 352 excavator, KM 1400 digger, D 208 grader, DN 1.8 turf cutter ABSTRACT: Advances in land reclamation technology are discussed. Since the formation of "Lenwodstroy" six years ago, the number of land reclimation stablishs has grown from 7 to 17. Each station has operational divisions with annual budgets of 250--300 000 rubles. Monthly premiums are paid to workers, tentnicians, and administrators for exceeding quotas of reclaimed land. The stations have added 8260 hecteres of reclaimed land to this region in the past year (a) most twice the 1962 figure) with 13 200 hectares anticipated for the present year. Land UDI: 631.6:626.86 Card 1/2

L 10319-66 ACC NR: AP5021827

reclamation consists primarily of building a network of open drying canals or closed drainage channels. Instead of using excavators E-352 (170 m2 daily capacity) for shallow canal construction, a combination of three machines, namely, canal digger KM-1400, heavy grader D-20B, and a shovel-scraper, has been found more productive (600 m3 daily). Fecause of the increasing maintenance cost of the drainage network (148 500 rubles in 1961, 179 800 in 1962, and 463 000 in 1962 for this region), more emphasis has been placed on the quality and life of the canals, resulting in between-maintenance periods of 10--12 years instead of 1--2 years for earlier construction techniques. Water erosion has been lessened by using different methods of slowing water flow (waterfalls, barriers, etc) and by lining the canals (with turf, etc). A new turf cutter developed for this purpose is described in some detail (cutter DN-1.8). Closed drainage ditch excavation has been improved by modernizing excavators ETN-171 and ETN-112 for automatically controlled operation (ETN-11/2A). Other labor saving methods, such as streamlined loading, unloading, and continuous laying of drainage pipes, semi-automatic ripe drilling (for joints) (a complete description of a drilling rig is presented), have substantially increased output. Some increased output indicators (amounts of vegetables and potatoes) are tabulated for several combines. Orig. ert. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/

SUEM DATE: none

ZABAVIN, Vladimir Ivanovich; KARPOVICH, V.L., red.

[Bituminous and brown coal; chemical composition and structure, properties, genesis] Kamennye i bury, ugli; khimicheskii sostav i struktura, svoistva, genezis.
Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 197 p. (MIRA 17:8)

ZABAYIN, V.I. (Moskva); KLEYMENOVA, L.A. (Moskva); STREL'TSOVA, A.T.
(Moskva)

Hydrolytic and thermohydrolytic splitting of the Donets Basin—main organic coal mass. Ivv. AB. SSSR. Otd. takh. nauk Hot. i topl. no.2:170-172 My-Ap '61.

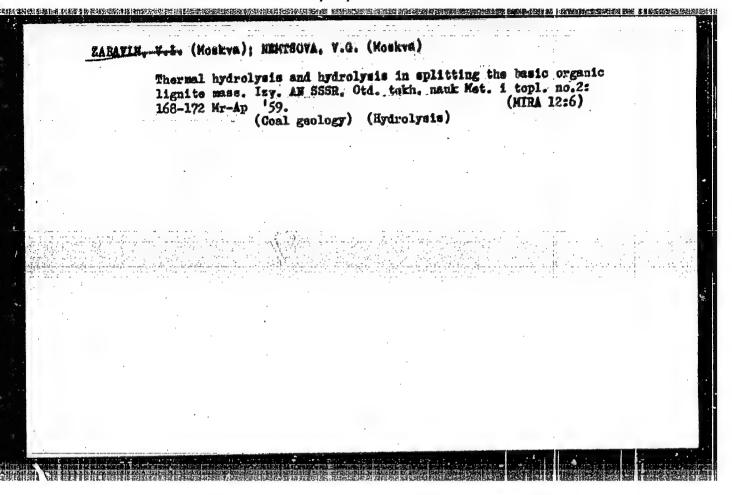
(Qonets Basin—Goal)
(Rydrolysis)

HAZAROVA, H.I.; MAKEYEVA, R.I.; ZARAVIN. V.I.

Tendency toward the self-exidation, pontaneous heating, and self-ignition of the deals of Kirghisiatan fields. Isv. AN self-ignition of the new 2 no.519-20 160.

Kir. SSR. Ser. est. 1 tekh. nauk 2 no.519-20 160.

(Kirghisstan—seal)



SOV/180-59-1-17/29 AUTHORS: Zabavin, V.I., Kleymenova, L.A. (Moscow) Characteristics of the Products of Thermo-Hydrological TITLE: Decomposition of the Main Organic Mass of Brown Coal (Kharakteristika produktov termo-gidrologicheskogo rasshchepleniya osnovnoy organicheskoy massy kamennykh ugley) PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 90-93 (USSR) ABSTRACT: Experiments were made, the results of which are entered in Table 1, p 91; these characterise the products of hydrolytic and thermo-hydrolytic decomposition of the organis mass of the coals D, G and PZh of Kuzbass origin. On the basis of the obtained results, the following conclusions are arrived at: 1) Decomposition products of acidic coals of the grades D and G consist mainly of compounds containing about half as much phenol hydroxyl and about one third to one quarter of carboxyl groups, as humic acids of brown coals. A quantitatively smaller part of decomposition products of acidic coals have a content of functional groups which is near to that 2) The decomposition products contained in humic acids. of G and PZh coals which are neutral also contain

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Characteristics of the Products of Thermo-Hydrological Decomposition of the Main Organic Mass of Brown Coal

functional groups, but in a quantity which is still smaller than the corresponding acidic products. The content in these of phenol hydroxyls is three to eight times lower than in humic acids of brown coal and the content of carboxyl groups is seven to nine times lower.

3) The molecular weight of the products of hydrolytic decomposition of coals determined cryoscopically is low, and fluctuates between 166 and 650. The equivalent weight of the acidic products varies between 199 and 335, and of the neutral products, between 382 and 1724.

4) The above enumerated indices vary regularly during the process of metamorphosis of the coals D, G and FZh; particularly, the molecular weight of the products of hydrolytic decomposition changes in one direction whilst the equivalent weight changes in the opposite direction.

5) The contents of C, H and N in the products of hydrolytic decomposition of coals of the grades D, G and PZh is lower and the oxygen content is higher, than in

Card 2/3

SOV/180-59-1-17/29 Characteristics of the Products of Thermo-Hydrological Decomposition of the Main Organic Mass of Brown Coal

the initial coals. The oxygen contained in the investigated coals is between 25 and 39% in the form of functional groups, and between 61 and 75% in another form.

form.

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There are 2 tables and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958

ZARAYIN, V.I.; EOROZDINA, L.A.; MENTSOVA, V.O.

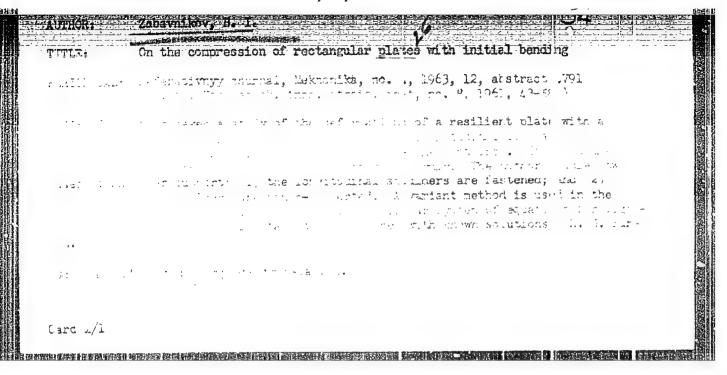
Studying the oxidation process of coals as related to their

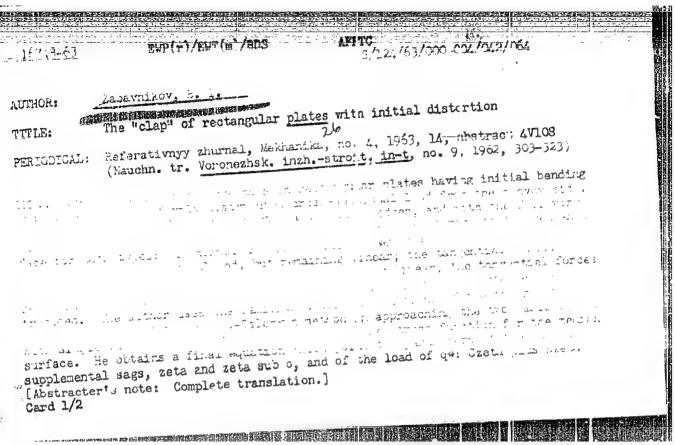
Studying the oxidation process of coals as related to their

tendency for self-heating and self-tenition. Trudy IOI 8:198-212
(MIRA 13:1)

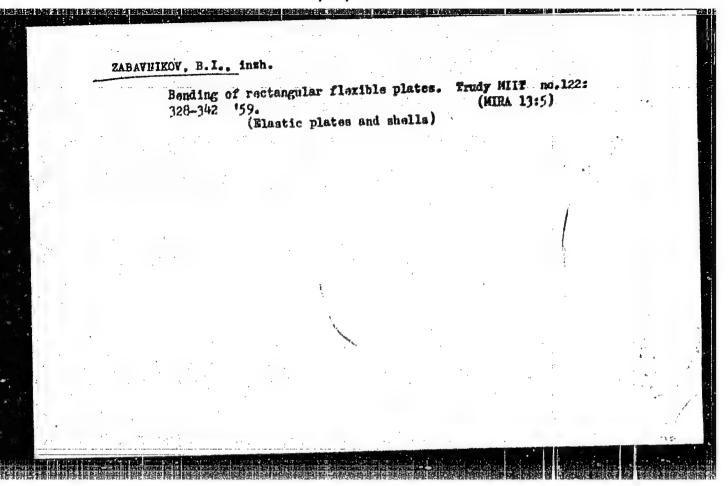
(Coal weathering)

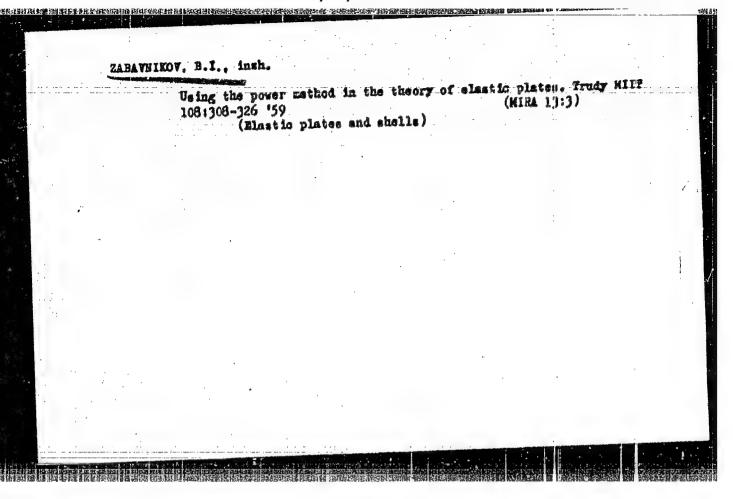
L 31769-66 T/EMP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/001/0041/0044
ACC NR: AP6021700 SOURCE CODE: C2/00/2/68/018/001/0041/3044
AUTHOR: Zabavnik, B. (Engineer)
ORG: Institute of Technology, Kosice (Vysoka skola technika)
TITLE: Effect of the composition of the mixed nitriding atmosphere upon the thickness and hardness of the hardened surface layer
SOURCE: Stroirenstvi, v. 16, no. 1, 1966, 41-44
TOPIC TAGS: nitridation, ammonia, hardness
ABSTRACT: The results are presented of experimental research work on the effect of the proportion of NH3 in mixed nitriding atmospheres of the NH3 + N2 type upon the structure and hardness of the surface layer, comparing two different brands of steel. The optimal composition of the combined atmosphere is given from the viewpoint of the high quality of the surface layer. The recommended compositions are also very economical in terms of production cost. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.
Based on author's Eng. abst. JPRS
SUB CODE: 11, 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 003
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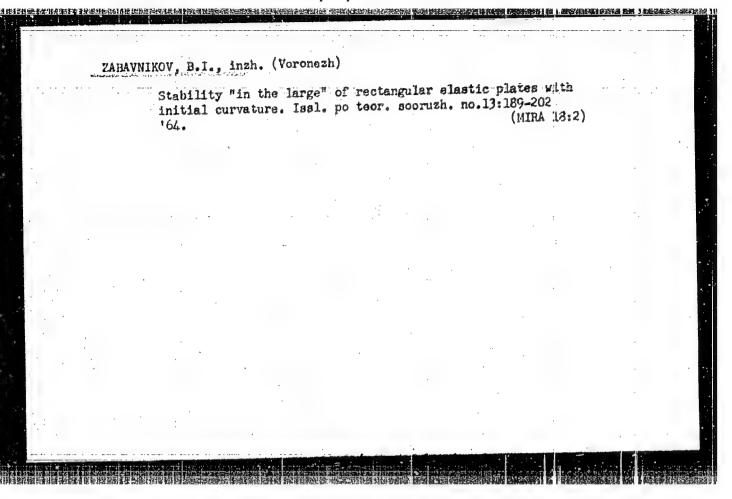




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ZABAVNIKOV, H.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Geometric efficiency coefficient and computation of the geometry of toroid infinitely variable transmission. Avt.trakt.prom. no.9:17-20 S -53.

(MERA 6:9)

1. Koskovskoye vyscheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. Barmana.

(Antomobiles-Transmission devices)

ZAB	AVHIKOV, H.A.,	kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.			:	
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ZABAVNIKOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Analytical determination of the starting time and distance.
Avt. prom. 27 no.6:11-14 Je '61.

1. Mogkovskoje vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.
(Automobile - Bynamics)

ZABAVNIKOV, N.S., uchastnik Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii, personal'nyy pensioner, chlen Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza s 1917 g.

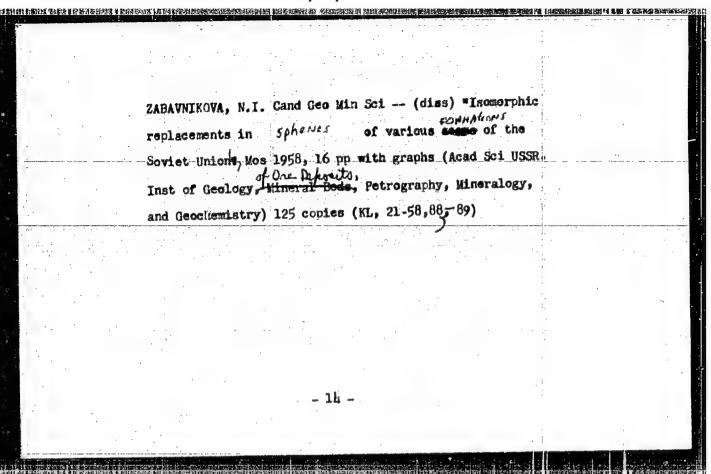
Role of the telecommunication workers in the Great October Revolution. Vest. sviazi 22 no.11:26-28 N '62. (KIRA 16:12)

NADEZHDINA, Ye.D.; YUDINA, V.V.; ZABAVNIKOVA, N.I.

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Accessory sphene from metasomatic trap rocks in the Siberian Platform (Bol'shaya Botuobiya Valley). Trudy Min. mis. no.14: (MIRA 16:10)

(Ulakhan-Botuobuya Valley-Sphene) (Ulakhan-Botuobuya Valley-Rocks, Igneous)



# ZABAVNIKOVA, H.I. Isomorphic replacements in sphenes [with summary in English].

Geokhimila no.3:226-232 57. (KIRA 10:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestoroshdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Koskva. (Sphene)

 Recrystallization diagram for cast tungsten. Dokl. AN	
no.6:1301-1303 0 .61.	SSR -140
 l. Institut metallurgii im. A.A.Baykova AN SSSR. Predsakademikom I.V.Tananayevym.	tavleno
 (Tungsten crystalsGrowth)	
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STEPANOVA, M.N.; ODINOKOVA, V.A.; ZABAVSKAYA, E.A.

Neuroblastomas of the vertebrocostel fissure in children.

Khirurgiia no.9:81-85 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. Iz.G. Dubrov), patomorfologicheskogo (i. o. zav. A.A. Naumova) i rentgeno-logicheskogo (zav. - dotsent A.I. Petrov) otdelov Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM-TUMORS)

BARSUKOV, L.N., kand. sel'skokhosyayatvennykh mauk; ZARAVSKAYA, K.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik: IVANOVA, T.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Importance of turning over furrows. Zemledelie ? no.11:67-71
N '59

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyusnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya.

(Plowing)

RASKATOV, Afanasiy Ivanovich, dots.; ZABAVSKIY, A.V., nauchnyk red.;
CHISLOV, M.M., red.; FERSON, M.N., tekhm. red.

[Laboratory work in electrical engineering] Laboratornye raboty
po elektrotekhnike. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 326 ps.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra elektrotekhniki i elektroniki Moskovskogo tekhnelogicheskogo instituta myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlemnosti (for Raskatov).
(Electric engineering—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

(Electric laboratories—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

ZARAVSKIY, M.P., mayor, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

By anthority of the wing commander. Vest.Voxd.Wl. no.8:23(MIRA 13:9)

25 Ag '60.
(Russia--Air force) (Military discipline)

Problem of traveling grane skewing. Hutnik P 29 no.7/8:244-269
Il-Ag \*62.

1. Katedra Machaniki Technicznej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutzdeza,
Krakow.

ZABAWA, Mieczyslaw, mgr inz., adiunkt

Way of measuring the average value of friction resistance in bearings. Przegl mech 23 no.12:331-333 25 Je '64.

1. Department of Machine Parts, Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

-- SOV/137-58-11-22143

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 45 (USSE)

AUTHORS: Sorokin, P. Ya., Zabaykin, A. V., Babich, P. P., Zakharov, O. A.

TITLE: Continuous Measurement of the Temperature of Liquid Steel in the Ladle (Nepreryvnyy zamer temperatury zhidkoy stali v kovshe)

PERIODICAL: Prom-ekon. byul. Sov. nar. kh-va Sverdi. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 4, pp 3-6

ABSTRACT: The measurements are made in ladles of 30-45 t capacity by Pt/Ph-Pt thermocouple introduced into the ladle either by a dummy stopper from above or through the nozzle of the spare pouring aperture in the bottom of the ladle. The thermocouple junction is protected by covers made on a Zr-oxide base and are installed at 200-300 mm from the ladle bottom. The experiments conducted showed the temperature of the metal (Me) in the ladle, when under an adequate layer of slag, drops not at a gradient of 2-3°C/min, as had previously been held, but considerably more slowly. The method of continuous measurement of the temperature of the liquid steel makes it possible to determine the length of time during which the Me should be held in the ladle after the Card 1/2

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SOV/32-24-12-21/45 8(4) Sorokin, P. Ya., Zabaykin, A. V., Babich, P. P., Zakharov, O.A. AUTHORS: Continuous Measurement of the Temperature of Molten Steel in TITLE: the Ladle (Nepreryvnyy zamer temperatury zhidkcy stali v kovahe) Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1956, Vol. 24, Nr. 12, pp. 1475-1477 PERIODICAL: (USSR) Immersion thermoelements give better results than optical ABSTRACT: apparatus in the measurement of the temperature of molten ... metals. From 1952 to 1954 continuous temperature measurements were carried out in liquid steel still in ladles holding 30-45 tons by the institute mentioned in the Association in collaboration with Ural'skiy vagonostroital nyy zavod (Ural Car-Building Plant) and Zavod transportnogc mashinostroyeniya v Chelyabinske (Transport Machine-Euilding Plant in Chelyabinsk). The thickness of the lining of the ladles used was 200 mm (walls) and 350 mm (floor). In one case the thermoelement was mounted as a pseudo-seal (Fig 1), while in another case it was introduced through the outlet (Fig 2). The experimental results obtained (Figs 3-5) indicate the following: the

807/32-24-12-21/45

Continuous Measurement of the Temperature of Molten Steel in the Ladle

temperature of the liquid metal becomes stable at a particular level after 15 minutes (cirve of the figure). Buring the casting process the temperature of the liquid metal increases slowly in the case where a slag layer of 200-250 mm thick is present, or remains constant in the case where the slag layer is thinner. Contrary to wide-spread opinion, the temperature of the metal increases at the end of the casting process, and this finding agrees with the work of Van Gryunvigen and Lauter (Ref 2), Pronov (Ref 3), Gruzin (Ref 4), and Boos and Vil'yams (Ref 5). The temperatures determined using optical pyrometers are always lower than those obtained using thermoelements. The temperatures in the upper metal layers are greater than in the lower layers (Figs 3,4). There are 5 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (institute of Metallurgy of the Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

LORENTSO, D.N.; OKUNEV, I.V., insh., red.; ZABAYKIN, A.Ya., insh., red.;

KOZLOV, A.G., neuchnyy red.; MARESTEV, M.I., red.; SUVINOV,
A.V., red.; YAKOV, A.F., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.,

[Ural Railroad Car Plant] Ural'skii Vagonostroital'nyi Zavod.

Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-rya,
1961. 162 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy vagonostroital'nyy zavod (for Lorentso).

(Nizhniy Tagil—Railroads—Cars—Construction)

YUGOV, Vladimir /lekseyevich, hand.fiz.-mat. nauk; TELERNIN, R.V., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof., red.; ZABAZLAYEVA, E.I., red.

[Thin films and their use in radio measuring techniques]
Tonkie plenki i ikh primenenie v radioizmeritel'noi tekknike. Hoskva, Ind-vo Standartov, 1964. 122 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

OLEYNIK, Boris Nikolayevich; ZaBézlaXeva, E.I., red.

[Exact calorimetry] Tochnaia kalorimetriia. Maskva,
Izd-vo standartov, 1964. 159 p. (MIRA 18:1)

ARTEMIYEVA, Yolena Vitol'dovna; ZABAZLAYEVA, E.I., red.

[Measurement of the frequency of the electrical oscillations of highly stable generators] Immerenie chastoty elektricheskikh kolebanii vysokostabil'nykh generatorov.

Moskva, Izd-vo standartov, 1965. 55 p. (MIRA 1815)

ZABAZNOV, P.

Attack by tank company at night, Tr. from the Russian, p. 66

AMERISKI PREGLED. (Ministerstvo na naradneta ofbrana) Sofiia, Caschlovakia. Vol. 5, no. 6, 1958.

Menthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1060 Uncl.

NITSKEVICH, Ye.A., dots.; KIREVSKIY, G.N., inzh., nauchnyy red.;

FRIDMAN, I.M., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SZZANOV, R.V., dots.,
nauchnyy red.; IVSKOV, S.B., inzh., nauchnyy red.; VESELKOV,
N.G., inzh., nauchnyy red.; TARNAVSKIY, I.L., inzh., nauchnyy
red.; IVANOVA, A.N., inzh., red.; ZARZZAZKA, E.L., red.;
LANOVSKAYA, M.R., red. izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Heat engineering]Teploemergetika [By]E.A.Nitskevich. Nud red.
A.H.Ivanova. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 348 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy metallurgii.
(Metallurgical furnaces) (Fower engineering)

TUROV, Sergey Sergeyevich; ZABAZIAYEVA, R.I., redaktor; KULIN, Ye.V., tekhnicheekiy redaktor

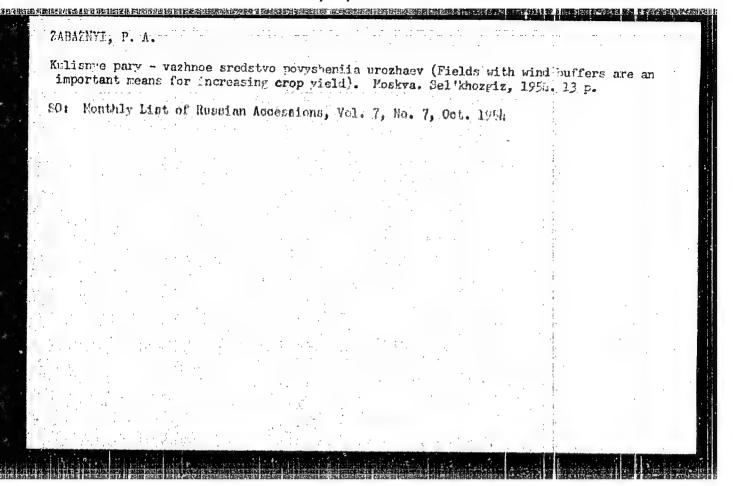
[The scological nuceum of Moscow University] Zoologicheskiy museiMoskovskogo universiteta. [Moskva] Izd-vo Moskovskogo univ., 1956.

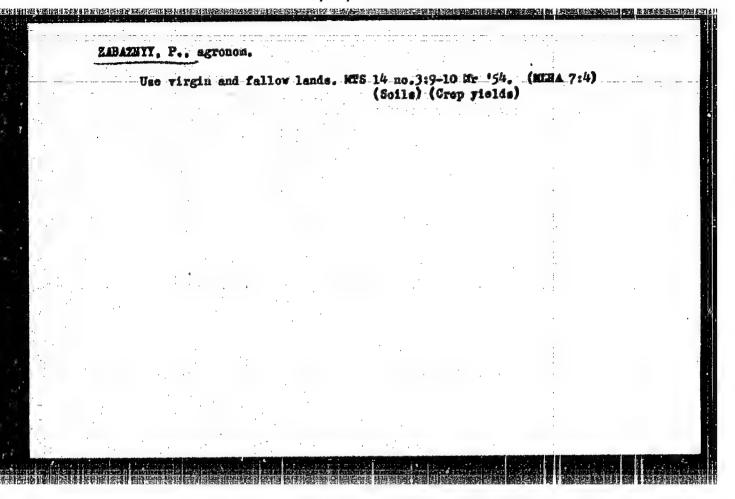
40 p. (HIRA 9:7)

(Noscow--Zoological nuseums)

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# ZABAZNYY, P. "Wheat Growing in the USSR," Setsial. Sel. Sel. Khoz., Vol 25, No 6, pp 37-47, 1954 Translation M-322, 2 Apr 55

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USSR/ Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20289.

Author : P.A. Zabaznyy. Inst : Not given.

Title

: Cultivating the Soil for the Planting of Corn in Northern

Kezakhstan's Rayons. (Obrabotka pochvy dlya poseva

kukuruzy v rayonakh Severnogo Kazakhstena).

Orig Pub: Kukuruza, 1957, No 9, 33-35.

Abstract: No abstract.

ZABAZNIT, P.A.

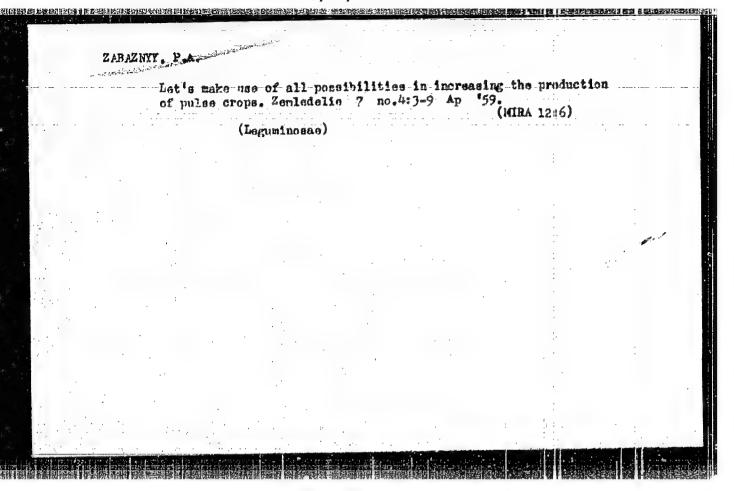
Wheat cultivation in the U.S.S.R. Zemledelie 5 no.11:31-37 M '57.

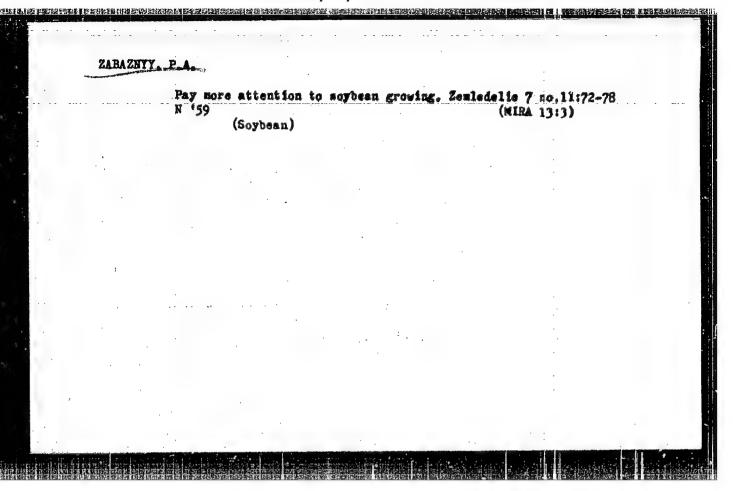
(Wheat)

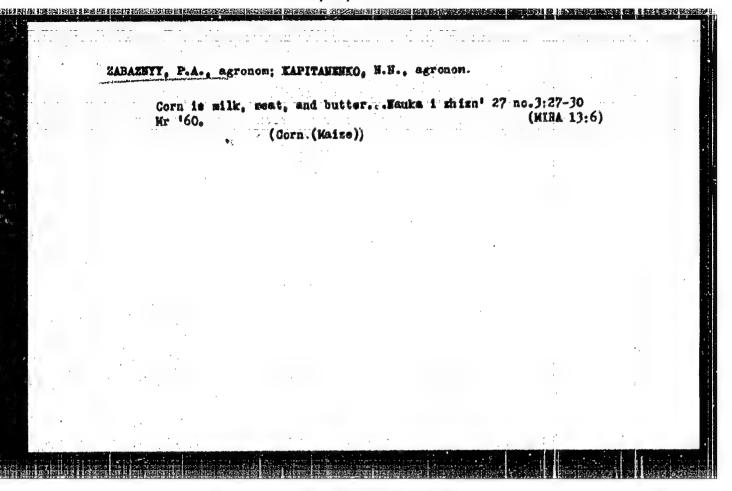
(MIRA 10:11)

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[New stage in the production of field crop seeds] Novyl etap
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Izd-vo "Zannis," 1961. 32 p. (Vsesoiuznos obshchestvo po
resprostreneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh zmanii. Ser.5.
Sel'akoe khoziaistvo.no.4).

(Field crops) (Seed production)

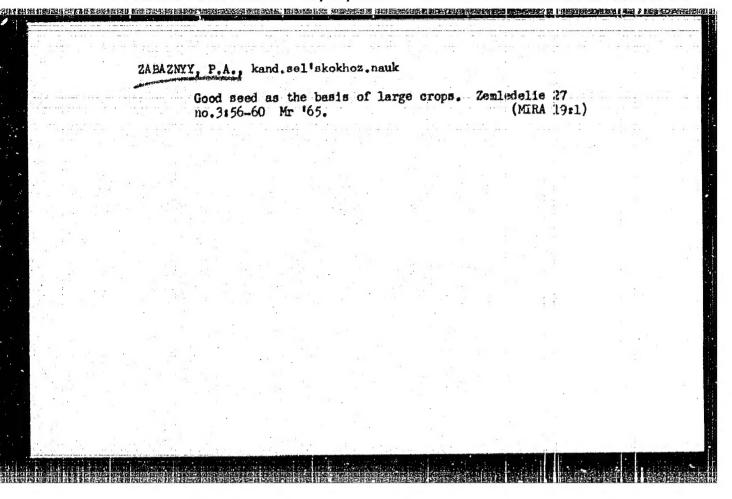
(MIRA 14:2)

批准分析上电池、抵抗性机构的设计设置设计设计平位。但有还可应的连续设计设施,在社会部队组织的指数的指数,他们的对于电池、抵抗性性,使用的人的现在分词,不是一个不可

CABAZNYY, P.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; BATURINA, A.A., agrenom
Oilaced grops for the fields of the eastern regions of the
country. Zemledelie 26 no.2:68-71 F '64. (MIRL 17:6)

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Agriculture in the German Democratic Republic, Zamledelie 26 no.12;
84-86 D'64, (MIRA 18:4)



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High-quality seeds as the golden resources of collective and state farms. Zemledelie 25 no.7:3-11 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
l. Nachal'nik Upravleniya semenovodstva Ministerstva sel'skogo kho- zyaystva SSSR.
(Seed production)
그렇게 얼마를 살다고 하는 것이 얼마를 살아보다 하는데 그렇게 되어 하는데 없다.
병사를 가장하는 것이 하는 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들이 얼마를 다 가지 않는 것이 되었다.
그러나의 실험되면 크로모든 이렇게 가장 마음이었다. 그리는 전기를 모르는 사람들이 없다.
어른 사람들이 다른 사람들이 가입니다. 그리는 그는 그리는 그리는 사람이 되었다.
되다는 마닷컴에 한 글로그램이 됐다. 등 시간이 보다 이 사람이 하는 일이다.
경기에 가장 되었습니다. 이 사람들이 하셨다는 이 기계에는 이 생기로 하는 것이 모든데 되었다.
공연하다는 회사의 그는 문제를 받는 사람들이 가는 살 살이 되었다. 그 말을 하는 것이 없는 것이 없다는 것이다.
일하다 보고를 하면 위한 사람들이 나는 가장 살아왔다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다. 그 그 그 그 없는 것이 없다고 있다면 하는데 살아 없다고 있다.
그래요그래요요요요
선생님 첫 영화 경험에 가장 발생한다고 있다는 사람이 없는 맛있다면 그리지 말했다. 그 그렇게 그 때
 요. 가입병하는 사고리 없었다. 그는 그는 일반을 할 것이 되는 것이 하는 것은 것이 되었다. 그런 사고 그는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이다.

